

AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1. (Original) A solid structure fabrication method, the method comprising filling each of a plurality of reservoirs with a selected ink, each said ink containing a solid material loading of nanosized particles, ejecting a selected ink from a print head connected to a corresponding reservoir towards a medium surface, the print head and medium surface being movable relative to each other in a plane defined by first and second directions and in a third direction orthogonal to said plane.
2. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the solid structure is generated as a plurality of layers, each layer being laid down by ejecting at least one selected ink towards the medium surface.
3. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 2, wherein a contiguous feature of said solid structure is generated by selectively ejecting a selected ink towards the medium surface so as to form a set of at least partially superimposed portions of said layers.
4. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in Claim 1, comprising filling a reservoir with a fugitive material and ejecting the fugitive material from a print head connected to the reservoir towards the medium surface.
5. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in Claim 1, wherein the structure is separated from said medium surface.
6. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in Claim 1, comprising selecting the solid material loadings to form a structure having an anode, a cathode and an electrolyte.

7. (Original) A solid oxide fuel cell fabrication method, the method comprising filling each of a plurality of reservoirs with a selected ink corresponding to an anode, electrolyte and cathode material, each ink containing a solid material loading of nanosized particles, wherein the solid oxide fuel cell is generated as a plurality of layers, each layer being laid down by ejecting at least one selected ink towards a medium surface such that an electrolyte layer separates a cathode and anode layer to form a cell.

8. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein the layers are removable from the medium surface.

9. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein at least one reservoir is filled with a fugitive material and selectively ejected towards the medium surface.

10. (Currently Amended) A method as claimed in Claim 9, wherein a post-deposition sintering operation is carried out so as to remove the fugitive material.

11. (Previously Presented) A method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein at least one reservoir is filled with a selected ink corresponding to an interconnect material, the ink containing a solid material loading of nanosized particles, wherein a contiguous interconnect feature is generated by selectively ejecting said selected ink towards the medium surface so as to form a set of at least partially superimposed portions of said layers.

12. (Original) A method as claimed in Claim 11, where a stack of solid oxide fuel cells is formed by depositing a plurality of sets of anode and cathode layers each separated by an electrolyte layer such that said cells are interconnected by respective interconnect features.

13.-15. (Canceled).

16. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein a ceramic material is deposited and the method further includes the step of sintering or firing.

17. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein material is selectively deposited such that a set of graded layers is formed.
18. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 7, wherein the electrolyte layer has a thickness of about 100 microns or less.
19. (New) A method as claimed in Claim 8, wherein the medium surface is a polymeric release film.